

Rio Trombetas Green Iguanas laid larger clutches (mean = 24, range: 20–33, N = 5) than Green Iguanas from Curaçao, off the north coast of Venezuela (mean = 17 eggs, range: 10–31, N = 23; Fitch 1985. Misc. Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist. Univ. Kansas 76:1–76), but smaller clutches than those reported elsewhere in Mexico and Central America (means = 29.7–39.5, overall range: 13–60, N = 145; Alvarado et al., *op. cit.*; Fitch 1973. Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull. 50:39–126; Fitch 1985, *op. cit.*; Klein, *op. cit.*; Miller 1987. Zoo Biol. 6:225–236). Rand (1984. In Seigel et al. Vertebrate Ecology and Systematics: A Tribute to Henry S. Fitch. Mus. Nat. Hist., Univ. Kansas, Lawrence. 278 pp.) noted that clutch size increases with body size. Egg mass varied between our two monitored clutches but was greater than that reported for eggs from Mexico (mean = 15.2 g, range: 12.1–17.7 g; Alvarado et al., *op. cit.*). If a smaller clutch size as one nears the equator is a real trend, it may be related to an increase in mass of individual eggs. Size of Rio Trombetas hatchlings was also larger than that reported for Curaçao (mean = 6.6 cm, range: 6.2–6.8, N = 23; Bakhuis 1982. J. Herpetol. 16:322–325), similar to those reported for Michoacan (mean = 7.2 cm, range: 6.1–8.5, N = 327; Alvarado et al., *op. cit.*), but smaller than hatchlings from northern Colombia (range: 7.0–8.6; Rand and Greene, *op. cit.*). Variation we observed in size and weight of clutches and hatchlings may reflect variation in maternal size (Rand, *op. cit.*), but we lack data to test this hypothesis.

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IGUANA IGUANA (Green Iguana). **PREDATION.** *Iguana iguana* is exotic to Florida, but has been reported in the wild there since the 1960s, with breeding colonies reported since the 1980s (Meshaka et al. 2004. The exotic amphibians and reptiles of Florida, Krieger Publishing Company, Malabar, Florida, USA. 155 pp.). *Iguana iguana* is currently known to breed at diverse sites on the Florida mainland and in the Keys (Meshaka et al., *op. cit.*). As indigenous predators may represent one controlling influence on exotic Florida herpetofauna (Butterfield et al. 1997. In Simberloff et al. [eds.], Strangers in Paradise, pp. 123–138, Island Press, Washington, DC), we report here an observation of Yellow-crowned Night Heron (*Nyctanassa violacea*) preying on *I. iguana* from the Florida Keys.

At ca. 0800 h on 5 June 2004 (ca. 27°C air temperature), EMS observed a juvenile *N. violacea* that had just captured a hatchling (ca. 150 mm SVL) *I. iguana* by the old Bahia Honda Bridge in Bahia Honda State Park on Bahia Honda Key (24°39'17"N, 81°16'52"W; elev. ca 2 m). Based on size, the lizard had probably hatched the previous August (Meshaka et al., *op. cit.*).

The event was noteworthy not only because it involved another case of a juvenile wading bird foraging in a terrestrial situation and preying on an exotic species (Smith and Engeman 2004. Herpetol. Rev. 35:169–170), but because natural predators of *I. iguana* have not been recorded in Florida. Most foraging by *N. violacea* occurs in shallow water, with crustaceans the primary

prey (Bancroft and Strong 1996. In Rodgers, Jr. et al. [eds.], Rare and Endangered Biota of Florida, pp. 450–456, University Press of Florida, Gainesville). Herons and egrets have been known to capture and consume exotic lizards in terrestrial situations (Franz 2001. Herpetol. Rev. 32:253; Smith and Engeman, *op. cit.*), but prior to this observation only dogs had been reported as predators on *I. iguana* in Florida (Meshaka et al., *op. cit.*). This is also the first observation of a hatchling *I. iguana* on Bahia Honda Key, although ES has observed adult *I. iguana* here for at least 5 yrs.

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LEIOLOPISMA TELFAIRII (Telfair's Skink). **CAUDAL LURING.** Caudal luring is a technique employed by sit-and-wait foragers from a number of squamate lineages (e.g., Simon et al. 1999. Herpetol. Rev. 30:102–103), and typically involves the use of tail movement to attract potential prey within striking distance (Pough et al. 2004. Herpetology. Pearson Education Inc. New Jersey, 726 pp.). Among lizards, caudal luring has only ever been recorded in *Lialis burtonis* and was observed to occur only when the prey evaded an initial strike (Murray et al. 1991. Copeia 1991:509–516.). Here we report observations made during a field study that suggest that *Leiolopisma telfairii* might employ caudal luring as an opportunistic technique to enhance predation on other lizards.

Telfair's Skink, a historically common species throughout the island assemblage associated with Mauritius, has declined markedly because of ship-facilitated introduction of Black Rats (*Rattus rattus*), which has resulted in the species now being confined to Round Island, 22.5 km off the NE coast of Mauritius (Jones 1993. Proc. Roy. Soc. Art. Sci. Mauritius V:71–92). *Leiolopisma telfairii*, the largest living skink in Mauritius, attains a size over 160 mm SVL (Pernetta 2004. Microhabitat and Dietary Preferences of Telfair's Skinks (*Leiolopisma telfairii*): Implications for their Translocation. MSc thesis, University of East Anglia, Norwich, United Kingdom. 41 pp.). Fecal analysis of 59 individuals recorded 20 different food items and confirmed its omnivorous status (Pernetta, *op. cit.*). Evidence of saurophagy, in the form of scales and bones of Bojer's Skinks (*Gongylomorphus bojerii bojerii*), was recorded in three separate fecal samples and occurs from a young age (Fig. 1.).

While collecting data on *L. telfairii* ecology, we made observations of 3 adults (≥ 100 mm SVL) employing a novel behavior in attempting to capture Bojer's Skinks. On all three occasions (22 April, 15 May, and 1 June 2004), adult Telfair's Skinks had been observed making an initial unsuccessful attempt to capture adult (ca. 60 mm SVL) Bojer's Skinks. Despite the fact that an attempt at predation was made, the Bojer's Skinks remained within view of the pursuing *L. telfairii*. Each *L. telfairii* then stopped, curled their tail around until the tip was parallel to their head, and undulated the last ca. 5 cm of their tail several times while remaining